



- **Sinuses**
- The sinuses are open hollow areas in the bones of the skull, that are lined with mucus membranes and that open into the nasal cavity.
- provides resonance for the voice.
- Part of how we breath in.

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- **Throat**

- where the mouth nasal, cavity, esophagus (food pipe) trachea (windpipe) meet.
- It includes the pharynx connecting the mouth, nasal cavity and trachea.
- the throat is also part of the digestive system.

- **Larynx**

- Commonly called the voice box.
- It protects the trachea against food aspirations.
- It houses the vocal cords and manipulates pitch and volume.

- **Trachea**

- Commonly known as the wind pipe.

- About 4 inches long 1 inch diameter.
- It is located under the Larynx and runs down behind the sternum.
- The tube then divides into two tubes known as bronchi.
- Bronchus for each lung.
- This is made up about 20 tough cartilage rings

- **Bronchial Tubes**

- These tubes let air in and out of the lungs.
- the bronchial tubes are sometimes referred to as bronchi or airways.
- The bronchial tubes carry the oxygen to the alveoli.

- **Bronchiole Tubes**

- These are the air passages through the nose or the mouth to the alveoli which are the air sacs of the lungs.

- They are branches of the bronchi and are part of the conducting zone of the respiratory system.
- **Lungs**
- The lungs are a pair of spongy, air filled organs located on either side of the chest.
- The trachea conducts inhaled air into the lungs through the bronchi.
- The lungs are covered with a thin tissue layer called the pleura. This is the same tissue that lines the chest cavity.
- **O₂- CO₂**
- oxygen molecules get pulled out of the alveoli by red blood cells to oxygenate the body
- Carbon Dioxide molecules are brought back to the alveoli to get reabsorbed and exhaled by the lungs